IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY

Peace Arrangement Between Bazaine and King William.

Heavy Rifle Firing Heard Before Paris.

Reported Routing of a German Corps Near Beaugency.

The Prussian Forces Advancing on Lyons.

France Rejects the Prussian Terms of an Armistice.

BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

Understanding with King William-A Speedy Termination of the War.

LONDON, Oct. 28-Noon.

Special telegram advices addressed for the use of the HERALD from Bouillon, under date of the 27th inst., report that the capitulation of Marshal Bazaine with his army, and the surrender of the fortress of Metz, were accomplished in conformity with an understanding which had been previously arrived at with King William of Prussia.

Pazaine's action of surrender contemplates, it is said, a speedy peace and the termination of the

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Heavy Firing Heard Near Paris-Reported German Defeat-Skirmish on the Loire-Items from Before Parls-The Advance on Lyous-Metz to be Occupied To-Day-Prisoners Captured-France-Tireurs Active-Flego of Meziers-Napoleon to go to Elba-Garlbaldi and France-Several War Notes. LONDON, Oct. 28. 1870.

Heavy rifle firing was heard to-day near Paris, the sound coming from the defences between La Villette

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL-CAPTURE OF A PRUSSIAN BALLOON. A correspondent at Boulogne sends a summary of

news just received by a special carrier from Paris, with dates to the 20th inst.

Heavy and continued rains, with strong winds from the west, have forced the government to suspend the aeronautic posts, and no ballons have been sent up since the 18th. On the 19th a fixed balloon broke loose from its station above the Prussian positions at Montrenil and was blown to ward Paris, till it came over the Seine at Billow. court, where it was perforated with rife bullets and fell to the earth. Two men of the engineers were picked out of the wreck, one of them so badly hurt that he soon after died, together with a damaged telescopic apparatus, and a valuable notecook and set of newly executed charts. It appeared, however, that the observations made of the French works were out of perspective inachrate and mostly worthless

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY THE BESIEGERS. The rains increase the difficulty which the Prussians experience in establishing their siege guns, and the typhus fever, already raging in the camps before Paris, is assuming a malignant and epidemic character. The main body of the German forces to the south and east of Paris continues to be carefully masked behind the Cardenne de Sene, the Bois de Faupeo Reposes, the Bois de Conard and the woods around Versailles. A battery of eight guns, which the Germans had been tryin to establish near Bas-Prismay, was dismantled on the 19th by the fire of the fortress of Mont Valerien. ASSURANCES TO THE PARISIANS-A NEW MITRAIL-LEUSR.

Within the walls of Paris all was going on quietly and well. There were no signs of discontent nor of any pressure for the necessaries of life, General Trochu issued on the 19th a trief proclamation, assuring the inhabitants that all was going on well, and that there was no reason to tear that the Germans would be able to interrupt the to defend her soil, to avenge her slaughtered chil oren and to reassert her place in Europe. A ne's mitrailleuse had been submitted to the examination of the government, which discharges six thousand projectiles in five minutes. The buildings of the colleges of Lou s-le-Grand, of St. Louis and of the College of Ste. Baabs, have all been appropriated as A SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

While the Prussians engaged on the 19th in building a bridge across the Seine, between Argententi and Bezons, for the purpose of facilitating their communications between the northern and western divisions of their forces, were suddenly and flercely attacked by a column of Francs-tireurs, moving on from Cambeouge and Colombes, who -destroyed their working parties and blew up their works with a terrible shock, which was felt for a great distance around.

It is rumored that a German corps has been defeated and routed between Beaugency and Monthe-

There was a sharp skirmish between ing parties on the left bank of the Lotre near Orleans yesterday. Both parties retired.

ITEMS FROM BEFORE PART. The correspondent of the London Times telegraphs the following from Versailles, under date of the

It will be a few days yet before the Germans will be ready to bombard Paris, In the action on the 21st inst. sixty-five battalions

took part, supported by twelve batteries of artillery. There are over 2,000 sick and wounded French and German soldiers in and around Versailles. Forts Vanyes, Montrouge and Bicctre are now connected by strong earthworks.

Twenty citizens of Bougenel have been executed by the Prussians for aiding tae French in their sorties from Paris.

THE ADVANCE ON LYONS The Germans, who occupied Versoul, in consider. abie force, have left that place for Gray-sur-Saone.

This movement down the valley of the Saone is believed to be the first step in an advance on Lyons. THE OCCUPATION OF META-PRISONERS CAPTURED. The capitulation of Metz was not signed until Thursday night. The city will be occupied by the Germans to morrow. The whole number of prisoners is now represented to be 173,000, including three

marshals and 6,000 officers.
One hundred guns were fired in Berlin yesterday in honor of the event.

ACTIVITY OF THE FRANCS-TIRBURS. On Sunday a Prussian provision train near

Vouziers was attacked by the France-tireurs, who killed the escort and captured the stores. They have also killed thirty or the white cutrassiers nea THE SIEGE OF MEZIERES.

There is a force of twenty-five hundred Pynssian before Mezières. Active operations, however, have not been commenced, as the slege guns have not arrived. NAPOLEON TO GO TO ELBA.

The Correspondence of Berlin says the health of the Emperer Napoleon requires a milder olimate. It

is possible that early next month he may change Withelmshone for Elba.

WHY GARIBALDI SYMPATHIZED WITH PRANCE. A letter from Garibaldi is published, in which the General says he at first sympathized with Germany, when she sought the overthrow of Napoleon, and he now sympathizes with France because she has made herself a republic.

PRESSIAN LOSSES AT SOISSONS. A correspondent at Ostend sands word that he has had an interview at Brussels with a colonel of the army of Mecklenburg, sent to Belgium on a mission in regard to the wounded, who informe him that in the three days of the finting at Solssons the Germans lost no fewer than 600 men. From all sides and from soldiers themselves the expression of horror and disgust at the prosecution of the war and at the awful bloodshed and misery it entalis grows daily louder and deeper.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR FRANCE. A correspondent at Boulogne sends word that a few of the American volunteers who arrived at Brest on the steamer Ville de Paris enlisted in the Ninety-fourth regiment stationed in that city, but the majority joined the Franc-tireurs, and were ordered at once to Tours. They were received coolly by the officials at Brest, but most enthusiastically along the road and at Tours.

CAPTURE OF A GERMAN VESSEL. A recent arrival from the West Coast of Africa announces that the French frigate Villepeute had cap. tured the German vessel Hero near the Banana Islands on the 17th of September. The prize had seven hundred barrels of gunpowder aboard.

FRENCH HONOR VINDICATED. The court of inquiry which has been investigating the blowing up of the citadel of Laon, acquits the French commandant of all responsibility for the

outrage. SEVERAL WAR NOTES. Marshal Bazaine was recently informed that he

could only have the terms which were accorded MacMahon at Sedan. Le Pays estimates the expenses of the war, begin-

ning with the cost of armaments since 1868, at £460,000,000. At Orleans the Prussian bands play every evening, but the inhabitants remain closely housed. The shops are all closed and the women appear in

Despatches from Tours report that General Michel has been appointed to succeed Cambriel in the command of the Eastern Department.

The people of Amiens display intense ardor in the defence of the city. The French government has by decree ordere d

trial by jury in all cases.

The Capitaintion of Schlestadt-Great Battles Imminent Near Le Muns and Orleans-Successful Sortles from Puris-News from

Tours, Oct. 28, 1870. The official report of the capitulation of Schlestadt has been received by the Minister of the In-

GREAT BATTLES IMMINENT NEAR LE MANS AND

The government continues to withhold news of operations on the Loire. All that is known is that vast bodies of troops have been manuavering for some days, and that great battles are imminent near Le Mans and Orleans.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIES FROM PARIS. Nothing official has been received from Paris to-day, but it is privately reported that several suc-

cessful sorties have recently been made. RESISTANCE TO THE INVADERS IN THE EAST. Advices from Besançon show that a successful resistance has been offered to the German invaders

THE PEACE QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

M. Talers En Route for Paris-France Rejects the German Terms of Armistice - Lord Lyons Preparing to Loave Tours.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 1870.

A telegra of from Tours says that M. Thiers started for Paris to-day. THE PARTS OF THE PROPOSED ARMISTICS.

The news of the surrender of Metz with the army of Marshal Bazaine, numbering 83,000 combatants of all arms, and between 15,000 and 20,000 disabled troops, is confirmed in this city to-day. It is received with indignation by the republicaes here, but in govern ment circles and among the imperialists it is regarded as favorable to the negotiations now going on at Versailles for an armistice. These no reference whatever to Meiz, the army of Marshal Bazaine having been considered by both parties as out of the practical question so far as regards the grounds of France for claiming, or the reasons of Prussia for admitting, the advantages acceed to France in the said original basis. I have its points, on the best author iv, as fol-

lows:- First-That the principle of the statu quo ante is

to govern all arrangements looking to the possible resumption of arms after the armistice.

Second-Thet both belligerents are to be allowed to hold undisturbed their actual positions at the time of the signing of the stipulation.

Third—That the city of Paris is to be allowed to

receive daily one day's supply of provisions. Fourth-All latitude is to be given throughout the country to proceed with the election of members to the Constituent Assembly. RUSSIA AND ENGLAND INSIST ON A SAFE CONDUCT

For M. THIERS.
Intelligence has just reached the Foreign Office here that the German authorities at Versailles have consented upon the formal demand to that effect concluded in diplomatic but decided language of the governments of Great Britain and Russia to grant M. Thiers a safe conduct from Tours through the German lines into Paris. It is expected that an interview between M. Thiers and General Trochu will decide the fate of the negotia-

tions for an armistice.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ARMISTICE. A correspondent at Boulogue sends word that here is no news there from Metz. From Tours he reports that the newspaper La Francais expressly denounces the negotiations or an armistice as conceived and carried forward in a spirit of mostility to France, or at least of subservience to Prussia. It asserts that the sudden anxiety of England to bring about a cessation of active operations has been inspired not by any wish to see the French republic firmly established, but solely by a desire to see Germany released from a position which is fast becoming untenable. It declares that all the evidence goes to show that Prussia ab solutely needs peace; that her military organization, imposing upon her greater burdens in a long war than her confederates of South Germany bear, threatens her with a disproportionate amount of suffering and loss. France only desires honorable conditions of peace, and those nothing can ensure her but the prolongation of the contest. Every month adds to her organization for the offensive. Every month drifts Prussia towards the defensive. Were Paris itself to be forced in two months' time to surrender it would only be after battles which would have so far broken the strength of the investing army as to render it easier for the forces which by that time France will have in the field to make it absolutely necessary for Germany to purchase peace at any price. La Francais, therefore, exhorts the government to stand firm, and not to be esjoied or influenced by neutrals who have no enlarged or sympathetic regard either for the honor of France or for the permanent conditions of an European peace.

recommends that the election of members

of the Constitutional Assembly be held on

the 13th of November, and that the meet-

ing be called for the 21st, and it winds up by

citing the example of the first Congresses of the

American Confederation, which were chosen with-

out asking permission of the British invaders of the

colonies, and which persevered in their patriotic

and Philadelphia, the capital of the young republic.

were forced to succumb to the superior military

skill and numbers of the British army. Your

ing the views of M. Gambeita, the leading

correspondent cites the article as express-

tack though the city of New York, the chief por

member of the provisional government, He adds that the influence of M. Gambetta and General Trochu, from whom communications have been recently received, is thrown strongly in favor of a removal of the seat of government either to Bordeaux or to Clermont-Ferrand. This is in view of the fact that operations of the German army on the Loire are expected to bring on a serious collision with the French forces ie a very short time, and it is thought best that the government should be out of the reach of even a possible disaster.

PRESSING THE ENGLISH INTERVENTION. It is now reported that Austria has renewed her activity in support of the English negotiations, and that she is warmly backed by the Italian govern-

FRANCE REJECTS THE GERMAN TERMS OF ARMISTICE. A special despatch to the London Times, from Berlin, intimates that the French had rejected the German terms of armistice, but thinks the fall of Metz will lead them to reconsider their determina-

The Anzeiger, of Berlin, says that Germany, regaining Metz, has the strongest noint on the line of the Moselle, and she must keep it.

LORD LYONS PREPARING TO LEAVE TOURS. Lord Lyons, the British Minister to France, is preparing to leave Tours. He has engaged the first floor of the Botel de la Paix, in Bordeaux.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Nothing from Paris or the Loire-Prussin Defeat Near Besaucou-Cambriels Removed-Bourbakl at Work-A Mission to Paris-Precautions Against Sarprise-More About Prussian Brutality.

TOURS, Oct. 28-Evening. No official intelligence from Paris or the Army of the Loire is known to have been received to-day.

PRUSSIAN DEFEAT IN THE VOSGES. The following official despatch has just been re-

BOUNG, Oct. 28, 1870. A telegram from Basic announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Montbéliard and Besancon. They fied in disorder taking with them fifty-three wagons filled with wounded, and leaving 1,200 killed on the field. Three hundred of the fugitives crossed the frontier into Swiss territory. They were disarmed and directed to proceed to Posentray.

General Cambriels, by decree of the government, is removed from command in the East, and General Alexauder Ernest takes his place.

BOURBAKI AT WORK. Advices from Lille represent that General Bourbaki has visited and made careful inspection of all the strongholds in the north, and was engaged in reviewing troops and giving orders for defence. The government here considers that his march to the assistance of Amiens, saved that city from attack and bombardment.

Colonel Wickenstein, military attache of the Russtan Embassy, left Tours to-day for Versailles. having received a safe conduct from the Prussian headquarters. He had just arrived here from London, and will go from Versailles to Paris.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SURPRISES. Minister Gambetta has issued a decree establishing in each department a centre of observation, so that the troops may no longer be hable to surprise by the enemy. Proper parties will be held respon-sible, under heavy penalties, for constantly reporting the movements of the invaders.

MORE ABOUT PRUSSIAN REPPARTER A Protestant pastor of Geneva, a native of the United States, who has accompanied ambulance trains since the beginning of the war, is now in Tours. He gives a harrowing recital of the brutal conduct of the Prussian soldiery towards the defenceles country people. He says he has seen them wantonly destroy farming implements, looms and food, take away the men and compel them to work as laborers, leaving the women, children and infirm to starve. He intends to address, through the press, a letter to the kind people of Germany, giving details of these out-

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS. It is reported here that England desires the meeting of a European Congress to arrange a peace.

AID FOR THE PRENCH W UNDED.

Soiree Bramstique at the Franco-American Institute.

A sotree dramatique in aid of the French sufferers

by the war was given last evening by the pupils of the Institution Franco-Americaine, 15 East Twentyfourth street. The large satons of the establisment were crowded with a select audience, which com prised many of the leading French and American citizens of New York. Among them were Pere Ronay of the Institute St. Louis, in Twenty-third street; M. Mercier, of the Courrier ass Elats Units; Protessor biston, of the Entrersity of New York; Professor Milet, General Detailed and family, Lexington Fox and family, Dr. Crosby and Mr. Olmstead. The entertainment consisted of dramas and inusic. The singing of Mile. V. Dachochols was deservedly applanded. The amusing comedy, "Ici on Parle Français," was adamusing comedy, "Ici on Parle Français," was admirably given, and created roars of laughter. The most noticeable part of the programme, however, was "Les Ricocheta"—a comedy given in French by the pupils of the institution. The purity and case with which the language was spoken, and the admitable acting, especially of Miles. Mercier, Carrier. Fridenberg, Arnault and Crosby, excited deserved applause. The arrangements, under the direction of Mesdames Maillard and Carrier, were all that could be deserved.

GARIBALDI AT TOURS.

A mail telegram from Tours, dated on the 9th of October, says:-

October, says:—
Gariba'di arrived here at hall-past seven this morning and alighted at the Prefettine. At half-past eight he received visits from MM. Crémieux, dials-Bizoin, Laurier and others.

Arriving unexpectedly no preparations had been made to receive him at the station. A heutenant of a line regiment who happened to be there offered to escort Garibaidi, who replied that he was not accustomed to be escorted, adding, "We shall meet again on the field of battle together, to deliver the territory of the French republic from the government. Meanwhile, a battalion of Franciscureurs, hearing that Gartbaidt had arrived, cam

threars, hearing that Garbaidi had arrived, came into the garden of the Prefecture, together with the people, and asked that Garbaidi should review teem, shouting at the same time, "Garbaidi forever!" "The republic forever!" Garbaidi appeared at the window of the Prefecture with MM. Cremieux and Glas-Bizoin, but, being indisposed, he could not go down.

MM. Cremieux and Glas-Bizoin descended, reviewed the Francs-tireurs, and afterwards rejected Garbaidi. MM. Cremeus viewed the Francs-tireurs, and alterwards 19 deribaldi.
At the request of the Francs-tireurs, M. Glais-Bi-zoln embraced Caribaldi in the name of the batta-

Garibaldi and M. Crémieux, then addressed a few words to the France-tircuts, who dispersed, shout-ing "Garibaldi forever?" "The republic forever?" "Crémieux forever?"

It is just as well to recollect, says the Fall Mall Gazette, while French republicans exult in the ad-dition of Caribaldi to the stad of their army, that that erratic warrier, thouga at times he has been extraordinarily successful in revolutionary move ments, has been uniformly unfortunate in his en counters with regular troops in the open field. I 1859 his volunteer command was only saved froi being destroyed or driven into Lake Como by Gen ral D'Uroan, who had completely outmanceuvre al D'Uroan, who had completely outmanœuvred im, because at this critical jucture the allied army nin, because at this critical jucture the allied army advanced towards the Tricho, and Glulay was forced to can in all detachments instantly to meet them at Magenta. In 1866 the volunteer army corps which co-operated under Garibaldt in the mountains west of Lake Gnarda was held in check by a mere handful of Austriaus, and proved of extremely small service in facilitating the attack on Veneta by the regulars under the King of Chalon. How utterly the last two Italian expeditions of the hero of Caprera have come to grief at Aspromonte and Mentana is in the memories of all. The feet is that Garibaldt's forte is altogether in a different line from that which the French need. He is great at exciting enthusiasm in a population that has been simbering under the evils of a despotic government until the fire of revolution is kindled. But the French want quite another sort of leader, one who understands the details of war on a grand scale, and above all, can enforce discipline, and that has been a ways the

weak point in Caribaid's forces whenever and wherever he has appeared at the head of one. The General Poinces, who so precipitately abandoned Orleans before the Prussians approached, despite the Frotesis of the municipality, and without even waiting to collect his own detachments, is known as a soldier cheety in connection with the not very brilliant yet complete victory where he led a brigade of French infantry under De Failly during the Garibaidian episede of 18s7, so dexterously used by Mr. Disraeil in "fothair." But such as was this service against the irregular levies which threatened Rome, either its or his supposed imperialist leanings were sufficient reason for his being gazetted soon after to the rank of general of division, and he was given a command, though he was not put on the staff of these corps collected in the east of France two months since.

NEW YORK IN A BALLOON.

M. Gumbertn Wounded. Mr. Reynolds, of New York, gives the following account of an arial excursion which he took, with

two ethers, from Parls on Friday morning, October

two ethers, from Paris on Friday morning, October 7, at the same moment that Nadar ascended with M. Gambetta:

The weather was fine, and the wind light. A crowd was assembled to see us off-the members of the government, M. Louis Blanc, &c. We rose, amid cries of "Vive la Republique I" seven hundred metres, passing over the Prussian lines. The wind fails; we hear cannon shots; we see signals; a well-sustained fusiliade commences; the balls hiss on all sides. Gambetta's balloon is above ours. Obuses are shot to try and burst the balloon. The moment is a trying one. The wind gets up. We advance, rising, failing frequently to make a reconaissance of the Prusslans.

At three o'clock we lost sight of Gambetta at Creil. He descended too near, and was an object for the Prusslan halts. The balloon had a hole made in it, and his hand was grazed.

At four we reached hund at Roye. The reasonite.

in it, and his hand was grazed.

At four we reached land at Roye. The peasants were terrified and would not come near, but soon the better class came in their carriages and gave us Welcome greeting. We found Cambet'a at Amiens; he descended near

wood on the other side, which was occupied by russians. At Amiens Gambetta received an enthu-There is no discord in Paris.

BROOKLYN CITY.

A Bogue Policeman-Triplots-Dan Pffer Convalescent-The Central Bank Troubles-Miscellaneous Items of Intelligence.

The Methodists of Fiatbush will dedicate their new church edifice, forty by eighty feet, on Sunday next. The building is of brick and two stories high.

Peter Green, an assistant in the Comptroller's office, whose death was announced in the columns of a morning paper yesterday by some incorrigible scoundred, is alive and well, and was at his post of duty as usual yesterday.

An Eastern District physician reported to the Burean of Vital Statistics yesterday that a patient of his, a Mrs. Monigomery, residing in Reinsen street, near Ewen, had just increased the population of Williamsburg by the adultion of three, and that the babes were doing well.

books and papers of the defunct Central Fank, and will hold them until an assignce is appointed. United States Commissioner Winslow has notified the creditors to appear before him, at 189 Montague street, on the 12th of November, at ten o'clock A. 2... when their claums will be paid.

District Attorney Morris prosecuted Thomas Jen nings for bigamy and convicted him. Jennings' first wife, who was coerced into testifying against him, was left sick and destitute, but the charitable Bistrict Attorney, upon learning the fact, immediately gave her \$200 out of ms own pocket to re-lieve her immediate wants.

George Butcher, the painter who fell from the roof of No. 48 Concord street on Thursday morning. a distance of fifty feet, died at the City Hospital at an carly hour yesterday morning. Deceased was thirty-two years of age, and a native of England. His wife and family are now on their way to this country, and are, of course, unconscious of the sad catustrophe.

ported as fatally injured at the Prospect Park Pair Ground on Thursday, while training a fast horse, is now pronounced out of danger by the physicians in attendance upon him. It is hoped by them that he wil be able 19 be about again in the course of a week or ted days. Charles Basser, a German, was arrested yesterday for personating an officer. The accused pretended

Dan Pfiler, the celebrated turfite, who was re-

to be a New York detective officer, and threatened to arrest an individual named James McMahon because the latter would not accept an inferior watch for one which had, he represented to McMahon, been lost by a jeweller with whom he left it. Basser was in the fempioy of the jeweller whose interests he was thus serving. He is not for court. A time table for lighting the public streets of this city has been agreed upon by the Mayor and Street Commissioner for the months of November and De-

cember. There are 10,715 lamps now lighted, which

consume 42,455 feet of gas per hour. The proposed plan will effacet a saving of \$65,000 for the period named. Its a virtual retrograde movement to the good old times of no light when the moon fails to show her face, though down on the Almanac to do Another workingn in the causson of the East river bridge was injured yesterday afternoon. John McGarrigle, one of the "drillers," was preparing a blast in one of the heavy stone boulders which are

with an iron bar ignited from a spark which was struck from the finity rock, and exploded the full charge. He was severely if not fatally injured, The unfortunate man, who is the third victim to care ess blasting at this work, was removed to the city Hospital.

THE METHODISTS.

Meeting of the Book Committee in Cincinnati-The New York Troubles.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28, 1870. The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal hurch, appointed by the last General Conference, has been in session here since last Wednesday. An examination of the affairs of the Western Book concern here and in Chicago has shown them to be in a very satisfactory condition. The case of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Assistant Agent

The case of the Rev. Dr. Lonaban, Assistant Agent in New York, oharged with official misconduct, maiseasance, neglect of official duty and other things, is understood to be noder consideration.

The report that the old trouble of the New York concern, invelving Dr. Carlton and James F. Porter, was to be reopened is without foundation.

THE MEMPHIS RACES MEMPHIS, Oct. 28, 1870.

To-day was the fourth of the Chicksawa Jockey Club races. The first race was for a purse of \$1,566. to which the club edded \$300, and was won by Sauce Box, beating Jeff Davis second and Marlacchi third. Time, 46 4. Sauce Box was the favorite—betting being five to one in her favor—but

Kildare was the favorite and won easily, tendance was large and the betting heavy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Governor of Oregon has Ivetoed Ber Halladay's Rail-road Subridy bill. The total number of deaths by yellow fever in Mobile this Governor Davis has issued an order revoking quarantine in all Texas ports from the 4th of November next.

The town of Centreville, Idaho, was totally destroyed by The smallpox is raging in Salem, Oregon. One member of the Legislature died and two others are dangerously in. The

people are panic-stricken.

J. G. Kelgnin's store in Willmanile, Conn., was broken into on Thursday night and robbed of over 25,000 worth of goods.

Hiram Jones was yesterday convicted in Portsmouth, N. H., of the murder of his wife in June last, and sentenced to be hanged on the first Tuesday in November, 1871.

The population of Cincinnati is 218,606, exclusive of 33,815 persons living in the city suburbs. The population of the counties comprising the Southern district of Oble is 1,877,792. The democratic nominee for Congress in the Illinois Frid district having withdrawn, John Wentworth Long John) has determined to run as independent candidate against A. B. Farweil, the republican candidate. Poughkeepsie yester-day morning by Sheriff Kenworthy, charged with defrauding

A railroad boarding house at Bismarck, Mo., on the Iron countain Railroad, was burned early yesterday morniar

NEW YORK CITY.

The Knife at Work About Town-Mr. Allen in the Tombs-Accidents and Violent Deaths-Miscellausous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:

 5 A. M.
 1809, 4879.
 180

 6 A. M.
 40
 59
 3 P. M.
 49

 6 A. M.
 42
 58
 6 P. M.
 40

 6 A. M.
 47
 59
 6 P. M.
 43

 2 M.
 49
 62
 12 P. M.
 48
 4514

A sofree musicale in aid of the wounded French soldiers will be given by Mrs. Dr. G. W. Brooks at her residence, No. 38 West Thirty-second street, on Monday, evening, October 31.

George Whittle, of No. 94 Henry street, vesterday morning fell into the hold of the steamship Bra-zilian, lying at pier No. 4 North river, and was seri-ously injured. He was sent to the City Park Hos-

Justice Dowling yesterday held for trial Edward Connell, of 428 Canal street, having stabbed in the neck, with a pocket knize, Toomas Ward, of 34 City hall place. Connell states that he was acting in seif-defence.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water, foot of Spring street, North river, at six o'clock yesterday morning, by private watch-man Weish, 523 Washington street. The body was

John Ward, a laborer on Stewart's new building, corner or Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, fell from one of the upper stories to the ground and received in uries from the effects of which he died in Bellevue Hospital. Deceased lived in East Thirty-second street.

The "Hon." Theodore Allen, who has been confined in the prison attached to the Second District Police Court since Saturday last, on a charge of per-jury, yesterday took his departure in the "Black Maria" for the Tombs, having been fully committed for trial by Justice Cox.

The tality-ninth annual fair of the American fustitute-the most successful ever held-is drawing to a close. A few days only remain for visitors to enjoy this grand school of industry, invention and art. Let no one detay looking in upon this museum, factory, art gatlery and workshop combined.

During a quarrel which occurred on Thursday night between John Miller and Ellen Collins, nea Forty-second street and Third avenue, Miller was severely stabbed by Elich with a butcher's knife. She was arrested and locked up yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court to answer. Miller's wound

On Wednesday evening, Mr. John Callinan, the venerable father of M. J. Callinan (Garryowen), on getting off the front platform of one of the Fortysecond street cars while in motion, slipped and fell under, the wheels crusning him severely. He was immediately conveyed to his home, No. 10 West Fourth street, by an officer of the Fifteenth precinct, where he hes dangerously if).

Philip Brady, of 123 West Twenty-fith street, the party who stabbed officer Michael Cline, of the Ninth precinct, in the abdomen with a knife, on the night of the 2d inst., was arrested at the corner of Mercer and Spring stress on Faursday afternoon by officer Reilly, of the Twenty-ninth precinct. Upon being arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, he claimed to have been acting in self-defence, but was committed in default of \$2,500 ball to answer at the General Sessions.

city from San Francisco. They are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Their names are Semahumer St. Nicholas Hotel. Their names are Semahumer, Oyermur. Hayuser, Nerkuherma, Hatura, Arge, ikada, Machida, Hougma, Harva, Hiweeki, Hadomer, Merwona and Matumote. They have been sent out by the Japanese government to learn the different languages of Europe and to get a general knowledge of everything. Four of them go to Berlin to school, two to Paris, four to Lendon, two stay in New York and the other two go to italy. They will return to Japan in 1875.

The Treasurer of the German Sanltary Pair reports, in addition to the receipts previously published, amounting to \$27,064 47, that he has received in cash donations \$499 35, and from the sate of season tickets \$798. The amounts realized from admission tickets and daily sales since the last report are as follows:—October 25, \$1,811 33; October 21, \$4,615 75; October 22, \$4,764 21; October 24, \$3,955 32; October 25, \$3,755 12; October 26, \$3,450 25. The sum total received since the opening of the fair is \$50,206 80. amounting to \$27,064 47, that he has received in

A small company of the Society of Friends gathered last evening, responsive to the appointment of James E. Bailey, of lowa, a minister of their society, at the meeting house in Twentieth street, near Third avenue, Brother Balley made a fervent prayer, after having read from the Bible those verses decaring the surety of "No condemnation for the follower after the spirit and not after the fiesh." He then ad-dressed the company in a manner explanatory of the above Bibleat declaration, and exhorting those the above Biblical declaration, and exhorting those present to dedicate or to renew the dedication of themselves to God and to make public avowal of such dedication, premising also that God would "see them through if they would only give themselves away to Him." Several other brothers and sisters exhorted and prayed before the close of the

meeting. PROBABLE HOMICIDE IT NEWARE.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a desperate rencontre took place in a low drinking saloon on River street, Newark, between one of the proprietors, chael Carr, and a carman named William Corbett, residing in Union street, in the course of which the latter was struck a terrific blow with a heavy base ball club, causing a fracture of the skull, which, it is thought, must prove fatal. It appears Corbett, who has heretofore borne a it appears coroct, who has herelofore borne a most unerviable reputation for rowdysm, and who is a brother of Mark Corbett, the same who was recently nequited on a charge of rape, entered Carr's place, No. 83 River street, in a drunken condition, and demanded drinks without pay, whereupon Carr refused to attend him, and advised bim to "go on to the next station." Corbett remained, however, and, as is stated. drinks without pay, whereupon carr refused to attend him, and advised blim to "go on to the next station." Corbett remained, however, and, as is stated, became very shusive, until finally Carr proceeded to put him out, when he drew a knife and dared the saloon man to touch him. Seizing a base ball ciub the latter drove Corbett out at last. He walked away, but presently returned with a large four pound weight, and was about to hur it at Cur when he was felled with a sledge-hammer blow of the club. He was picked up in a state of insensibility and removed to his home, and medical attendance summoned. He still continued unconscious at last accounts, and can scarcely survive.

His assailant was promptly taken into custody, singularly enough by officer Corbett, an excellent and efficient member of the police force, also a brother of the injured man, and lodged in the City Prison. He is a young, strapping fellow of twenty-three who ere now has figured in the public prints as a protessional practiser of the so-called "manly art." He has, however, retired from the boxing business. He claims to have acted purely in self-delence, and says that Corbett did make a lunge at him with the knife and slightly cut him under the chim. His face certainly shows that he was cut somehow.

SPIRITISM AND SPIRITUALISM.

On last evening, at the rooms of the New York Liberal Club, Plimpion Hall, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Stephen Pear: Andrews in defence of Spiritsm and Spiritualism. Various were the philoso phers and voluminous was the philosophy quoted by the learned lecturer in order to convince his audience that such a thing did exist as spiritdom. Several pieces of poetry were read by Mr. Andrews which, he said, were composed by ladies while in

CERSUS STATISTICS.

Returns for the Several Counties Comprised

United States Marshal Sharpe has forwarded to the Census Bureau at Washington details of census enumeration for the various subdivisions of the foilowing counties, which compose the Southern dis-trict of this State. The totals of population are as follows:—
Counties. Population. Counties. Population. New York. 926,341 Greene. 38,403

 Counties
 Population
 Counties
 Population

 New York
 929,341
 Greene
 38,403

 Westchester
 132,288
 Uister
 38,657

 Putnam
 13,862
 Sullivan
 34,859

 Dutchess
 11,87
 Orange
 81,503

 Columbia
 47,587
 Rockiand
 25,163

AN HOUR WITH WENDELL PHILLIPS.

140 P.E.

The Great Refermer in Politics-The Lesson to be Taught Political Parties-Massachusette Complications-The Fright of Republi can Politicians-Mr. Phillips' Devotion to the Labor Interests-His

Appreciation of the Fore-

sight of the Herald.

One of the most exerting of the political campaigns

this fait is the pending gubernatorial canvass in Massachusetts. As the readers of the HERALD are well aware in that State there are four distinct State tickets-to wit, the republican, the democratic, the labor referm and temperance. This introduc tion of new elements into the political arena, and especially the nomination by both the temperance men and labor reformers of Wendell Philips for Governor, has aroused that latter day, sleepy Commonwealth from its political lethargy to a state of unwonted excitement. Especially in the ranks of the Governor Claffin-Henry Wilson republicans, the feeling engendered against the great agliator—who, having conducted one once feeble reform to a successful issue now seriously threatens to do the same for other struggling reforms, wresting the Bay State from the control of the republican party-is most intense. Long accustomed to ruling there without question, having little fear of their opponents, so completely in the minority, the republicans of Massachusetts with his dissembled dread see the marshalling of the new power, which, under so formidable a leadership, may oust them from the power which they have so long enjoyed. From their first affected indifference of the combined temperance and labor tickets and their possible effect upon the canvass, the republicansstung by the scathing criticism of Mr. Phillips' opening campaign address -- have passed to invective and tor's eloquence upon the masses, trembling the while with apprehension lest the most disastrous consequences befall their party. So stands the canvase in Massachusetts. Never, perchance, over issues purely local was the Commonwealtth so aroused. From this date until the day of the election, still flercer, sharper, more acrimenious will grow the contest; while almost in every town of note throughout the Bay State will be heard the ringing notes of the great orator marshalling the ailted forces of labor and temperance to the contested struggle. WENDELL PHILLIPS IN NEW YORK.

Learning that Mr. Phillips had taken a brief run from Massachusetts to fulfil some lecturing engagements in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and that he would be in our city for a few hours, the writer, presuming on a previous acquaintance, visited the St. Denis Hotel, where he was stopping, and upon sending up his card, stating his carnest desire to see him, was favored with an interview.

sending up his card, stating his carnest desire to see him, was favored with an interview.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Few men who have attained the age of the great refermer (who must be considerably over sixty) are blessed with equal health and activity. Like the grander type of signishmen—a Brougham or a Palmerston—much of this intellectual and physical preservation doubtless is to be attributed to the abstemious nabits which he has carefully observed throughout his life. A strict tetotaller, free even from the nac of tobacco, Mr. Philips has carried the same care to diet and the systematizing of dally labor, reaping the reward in the full preservation of bodily health and intellectual vigor, after a life of continuous exertion far beyond that of most men. Indeed, those who know Wendell Philipps only through his impassioned platform utterances, or his scarcely less fery diatribes in the columns of the old Anti-Savery Standard, would be surprised could they enjoy an hour's quiet conversation with the unid, ederly man, whose gentleness of tone and innate courtery of manner would be all at variance with their preconceived would be all at variance with their pre-

opinions.

Labor, the question of the future.

Giding at once into conversation concerning pointies, air, Philips remarked that all the old issues—including slavery—had been settled. The papers said that we "couldn't get along without the integer." The anni-slavery reformers had falsified this assertion of their enemies. They had placed the negro where he was no longer specially demanded or needed their aid. Having championed one class and secured for it equal pointeat rights, they were now free to breaden out their effort, making it include the oppressed laboring classes of all the nation. There was no intional question left for the nature but labor. The taril, internal improvements, revenue, all others were sectional or had happily been disposed of. In Massachustits temperance and labor had flaked nands for the accomplishment of a common purpose. The old political parties were to be targit that other interests were at stake beside "rings" and "corporations." All that was needed was for the laboring men te know their strength. Teach them once to break the thraidom of party and the remedy for all the evis of which the, justly complain would be in their own hands. In this country, with the ballot as a corrective, there was no excuse for the wasting of substained by "strikes," and our workmen should be ashamed to resort to them. Between the wealthy capitalist on the one hand and the employe armed with the American right of franchise on the other, understood aright, there is a balance of power better than the LABOR, THE QUESTION OF THE PUTCHE.

the one hand and the employe armed with the American right of franchise on the other, understood aright, there is a balance of power better than the "arbitrations" or exhausting "strikes" of England.

CAUSES OF DEVOTION TO THE LABOR INTERESTS. Do you wonder why I am so deeply interested in the condition of the toling masses of the land in the course of my lecturing engagement of many years I have nad frequent occasion to travel by street cars and steam cars leading out of our large cities at very early hours—at all hours, in fact, of the morning. At these unseasonable hours, in fact, of the morning, at these unseasonable hours the cars would fill with a class of occupants that more lash-nonable travelers, at other hours, rarely encounter. They were workingmen. They did not talk gossip, or even pointes, with each other. They sat in sience—too weary, too listless for the nightest extra effort. Those men, to be where I saw them, habitually must have risen at five, even four, in the morning to give time to cat their breakfasts and be started on their journey to the pinces where the weary day of toil of ten, twelve or fourteen nours in duration awaited them. Yet while they thus overworked the body, at the expense of the mind, thousands idded away existence, subsisting upon their over contribution to the wealth of society. Seeing these things over and over in my journeys caused me to resolve, if my life was spared, to do something

worked the body, at the expense of the mind, thousands affed away existence, subsisting upon their over contribution to the wealth of society. Seeing these things over and over in my journeys caused me to resolve, if my life was spared, to do something more than I yet had for the amelioration of the condition of this large class of our population—a standing shame to our boasted civilization.

CHANCES OF THE COMBINED TICKET FOR SUCCESS. What will be the strength of the albeit reform guernatorial ticket I do not pretend to make any estimate. Some of the shrewdest observers in our state claim that the labor ticket will poil at least 20,000 votes, and the temperance teket will poil at least 20,000 votes, and the temperance teket will poil at least 20,000 votes, and the temperance teket will poil at least 20,000 rotes than this will be an acquired balance of power of inestimable value to both the temperance and the labor movement. But it is in the legislature that our strength, undoubtedly, will be the most felt. Probably over 100 members will be pledged to our suppart—enough to exert almost a controlling influence in the election of a United States Senator. The politicians are aware of this, and their enough the dauger by every means in their power, even to poisoning the minds of our colored friends, are increasing. But alarmed as they are they cannot prevent the early ripering of our movement. It must go on. They may mount the train, but to oppose if is to be crushed beneath its wheels.

All suprements the cannot of the campango is the assault of certain republican politicians apon the character of members of the kaon party, who are

But the greatest meanness of the campage is the assault of certain republican politicians upon the character of members of the labor party, who are poor and defenceless—too weak to save themselves from being stangatered. There are men in Massachusetts itentified with the labor party who are the peers of the Governor of the State or any of his rifered; but they are laboring men, de thate of means and political induced, and they are the peers of the Governor of the State or any of his rifered; but they are laboring men, de thate of means and political induced, and they are promated powder because they dare to call themselves free and have rejected the collar of party. For their dastarding attacks upon such men I can least for give the trading politicians of Massachusetts.

ABLITY AND WISDOM OF THE RESALD.

The above, of course, is but an imperied abstract of Mr. Phillips' views concerning the variou themest touched upon, all of which were discussed with the frankness and freedom from reserve characteristic of that gentleman. Touching the Hebald, Mr. Phillips said that differing from it greatly as he had in the past, he had yet and frequent consistent to comment upon its sagacity, deeming that a stood almost alone of our city press in correctly reading and laterpreting the future. It exerted an inmense induced upon the side of the people. Much more of an interesting character, but not immediately concerning the bubble, followed, when, it growing late, the the public, followed, when, it growing writer, with thanks for the courtesy with

DRITHARY John Kerr.

This well known citizen of New York died at his

residence to this city on yesterday morning, in the sixtleth year of his age. He was a native of Ireland. but came to this country when quite a voung man. and in 1830 went to Albany, where he engaged in business. In 1845 Mr. Kerr removed to the metropolis and established a brewery here, in which he was successful. He was also engaged in numerous other business enterprises, the success of which enabled him to amass a fortune. Soon after the organization of the Seventa Avenue Rairoad Company he was elected its president, which position he held up to the time of his death. Personally Mr. Kerr Grand total.

81,503
81,503
was a most amiable, hospitable and kind-hearted gentleman, whose d att will be deeply mounted by a targe circle of friends. He leaves a widow and several children.